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THE

CURIOSITIES

OF

London and Westminster

DESCRIBED.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

Embellished with elegant COPPER PLATES.

VOLUME II.

Containing a Description of

Guildhall	The East India House
Guildhall Chapel	St. Stephen's Walbrook
The Bank of England	St. Mary le Bow
St. Thomas's Hospital	Bridewell Hospital
The Mansion House	Christ's Hospital, and
Foundling Hospital	London Stone.

L O N D O N :

Printed for E. NEWBERRY, at the Corner of
St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1783.

(Price Six-pence.)

52

THE
CURIOUSITIES
OF

London and Westminster

DESCRIBED.

IN
VOLUME THE FIRST

Embellished with elegant Copper Plates.

Vol. I. B. II.

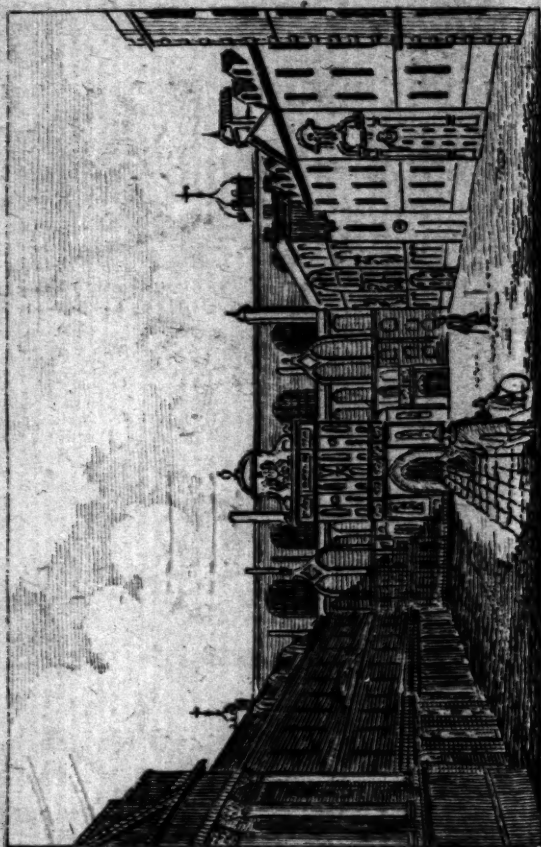
Containing a Description of

The East India House
The Royal Exchange
The Bank of England
The Royal Mint
The Royal Observatory
The Royal Theatre
The Royal Palace
The Royal Chapel
The Royal Library
The Royal Museum
The Royal Gardens
The Royal Park
The Royal Palace
The Royal Chapel
The Royal Library
The Royal Museum
The Royal Gardens
The Royal Park

L O N D O N

Printed by W. B. M. in the Strand
St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1753.
(Printed by W. B. M.)





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Guildhall.

AT the north end of King-street, Cheap-side, is the hall for holding the courts, and transacting the business of the city. The old hall in Aldermanbury, being fallen to decay, the present structure was begun in the year 1411, upon a larger and more noble plan, and ten years were employed in compleating it. The executors of the famous *Richard Whittington*, long celebrated in song, gave a Purbeck pavement to the hall, and glazed some of the windows, on every one of which *Whittington's* arms are placed; others of the Aldermen glazed different windows, and had also their arms painted on the glass.

The hall being however much damaged by the fire of *London*, in 1666, was repaired and beautified two years after, at the expence of 2500 l. in so effectual a manner, that it has stood till this time.

The entrance has a stately Gothic frontispiece, with the King's arms under a cornice, pediment and base; under which are niches; and in the middle of the front are the following words done in gold:

*Reparata & ornata Thoma Rawlinson,
M. lit. Majore, An. Dom. MDCCCVI.*

That is,

Repaired and adorned in the year 1706, during the Mayoralty of *Thomas Rawlinson*.

Over the gate is a balcony, above which are placed in niches on each side, the figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*. You will also observe four small statues two on each side the porch, which are venerable for their antiquity, and escaping the great fire of *London*; and which, it is likely, were set up when

Guildhall.

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the great porch was first built, about three hundred and forty years ago.

By their dress and habits, they appear to be ladies of great nobility, two of them having coronets on their heads; but who they represent, we will not take upon us to determine, but shall give the conjectures of our learned antiquarians and others concerning them.

Some are of opinion that these figures represent four ladies, who were at the head of a conspiracy formed by the *English* women, for killing all the *Danes* which were in the land, by each cutting the throat of her bedfellow at an appointed hour, to revenge their injured husbands, whom the *Danes* had destroyed before.

They have also been called the four Cardinal Virtues, viz. *Prudence*, *Temperance*, *Justice*, and *Fortitude*. But these names, we are told, they received from the artifice of one of the attornies of the sheriffs court, about an hundred and ninety years ago, to preserve them from the violence of the people, who

A 3

were

were at that time very busy in pulling down all images, as relicks of popery and superstition.

The next conjecture is, that they represent four ladies, of different nations, who have been alternately masters of this kingdom. viz. a *Roman*, a *Saxon*, a *Dane*, and a *Norman*; but for no other reason, except the difference of their dress.

The fourth is, that the first figure on the left hand, is *Maud* the Empress, who was born in *London*; and the next *Boadicea*, Queen of the *Iceni*, who in the reign of *Nero*, conspired to recover and regain the liberty of the ancient *Britons*. The other two statues are imagined to be her daughters, *Vinutia* and *Camilla*.

On entering this Gothic arch, you come into the hall, which is one hundred and fifty three feet long, forty eight feet broad, and fifty-five feet high. The roof is flat, and divided into panels; the walls on the north and south sides are adorned with four Gothic
demi-

Guildhall.

demi-pillars, painted white, with blue veins, and gilt capitals, upon which are the royal arms, and those of *Edward the Confessor*.

Nearly fronting the gate, are nine or ten steps, leading to the Lord Mayor's court, over which is a balcony supported at each end by four iron pillars in the form of palm trees; by these is a small enclosure on each side on the top of the steps, used on some occasions as offices for clerks to write in, each being just sufficient to hold one person. Under these are two prisons, called *Little Ease*, from the lowness of the cieling, by which prisoners were obliged to sit on the floor; these prisons are intended for city apprentices, who upon complaint, and a strict examination into the offence, were sometimes committed thither by the Chamberlain, whose office is at the right hand at the head of the steps. In the front of this balcony is a clock, on the frame of which is carved the four Cardinal Virtues, with the figure of Time on the top, and a cock on each side of him. But the most

extraordinary figures are yet behind ; these are two monstrous giants, of whom we shall say more hereafter.

At the east end are the King's arms, between the pictures of their present Majesties King George III. and Queen Charlotte, and the portraits of King George II. and Queen Caroline ; close by the first is Queen Anne, and by the last King George I. and at the same end of the hall, but on the north and south sides, are the pictures of King William III. and Queen Mary, fronting each other. The hall is likewise adorned with the portraits of twenty-two Judges, put up by the city as a testimony of public gratitude for their signal services, in determining the differences which arose between landlords and tenants, without the expence of law-suits, on rebuilding the city after the fire. These Judges are all painted at full length in their scarlet gowns, and are ranged in the following order :

On the south side, next to queen Mary, are

I. Sir

Guildhall.

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1. Sir Heneage Finch, Lord Keeper.
2. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Keeper.
3. Sir Matthew Hale.
4. Sir Richard Rainsford.
5. Sir John Keyling.
6. Sir Edward Turner.
7. Sir Samuel Brown.
8. Sir Thomas Tyrrel.
9. Sir William Wyndham.
10. Sir John Archer.
11. Sir William Archer.

And next to him over the Sheriffs court, at the west end of the hall, are

12. Sir Timothy Littleton.
13. Sir Edward Thurland.
14. Sir William Ellys.

On the north side, next to Sir William Ellys.

15. Sir Hugh Windham.
16. Sir William Wyld.
17. Sir Christopher Turner.
18. Sir Edward Atkins.
19. Sir Thomas Twisden.
20. Sir Francis North.

21. Sir

21. *Sir John Vaughan.*

22. *Sir Robert Atkins.*

And in the Lord Mayor's court there are the portraits of five other Judges, painted in the same manner.

On the east side of the hall is held the court of Hustings weekly, and occasionally that of the Exchequer; and before the Hustings is held the court of Conscience. At the west end is held alternately the Sheriffs court for the Poultry and Wood-street compters. Opposite to the Chamberlain's office, already mentioned, as situated up the steps underneath the giants, is the office of Auditors of the city accounts, within which is the Lord Mayor's court office, where the Lord Chief Justice occasionally sits. On the west side of the Mayor's court office, is the court of Orphans, where the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas occasionally sits. On the north, is the old council chamber, now used by the Commissioners of Bankrupts. Contiguous to it is the new council chamber.

chamber. Beneath the Mayor's court is the Town Clerk's office, where are deposited the city archives. To the east and north are the residences of the Chamberlain and Town Clerk; near which are two rooms, wherein the business of bankrupts are dispatched. Contiguous to the north west is the kitchen; in the porch is the Comptroller's office, and over it the Irish Chamber. Over the piazzas on the west, are the common Serjeant's, Remembrancer's, and city Solicitor's Offices.



chamber. Behind the Mayor's court
is the Town Clerk's Office, where are
deposited the city archives. To the
left and opposite the residence of
the Clerk of the Town Clerk;
near the Court House, wherein the
business is transacted.
South well is the
Court House, which is the
residence of the
Clerk of the Court.
well,
Behind the
Office



M A G O Q.



*A Description of the two Great Giants,
commonly called GOG and MAGOG.*

G O G.

G O G is in height fourteen feet, round his body twelve feet, the length of his arm seven, and of his leg and thigh five feet: the calf of his leg is forty two inches in compass, and his wrist twenty four inches; his middle finger is sixteen inches long, and his great toe twelve.

His nose is twelve inches long; his eyes of the size of tea-saucers, and his mouth big enough to take in a half peck loaf; and so in proportion for the rest of his parts.

In his right hand he holds a staff seventeen feet long, with a grabbling ball at the end of it, being such an instrument of war as is used by the pioneers.

At his left side he has a sword six feet six inches long, and at his back a bow and quiver of arrows.

His

His habit is like the ancient *Britons*, who went with their bodies great part naked; only painted with divers figures, as they thought, to make themselves more terrible to the people against whom they designed to make war.

His hair and beard are both very long: and his head is crowned with a wreath of laurel.

M A G O G.

Is much younger than Gog, but of the same stature; and indeed he is a much handsomer fellow, being every way made proportionable.

His dress is like that of an ancient *Roman*, and his body fenced with armour, as are likewise his legs, arms, and wrists.

In his right hand he holds a large halbert, and in his left a shield, whereon is painted an eagle, which was the standard of the *Roman* generals.

Different

*Different Conjectures about the two
Giants.*

There are several opinions, which
subsist, concerning who these two very
famous and huge giants represent.

The first and most common is, that
one is Gog and the other Magog; but
those names seem to have no other founda-
tion, than that they are mentioned
in scripture, which describes them to be
two terrible monsters.

The other opinion which I shall men-
tion concerning them is, that the young
giant represents *Corineus*, the compa-
nion of *Brutus*; and the old one, a
mighty giant of *Cornwall*, who having
been worsted in battle, fell into the
hands of *Brutus* and his company.

It was customary with *Brutus* and
his followers, to keep an annual festival
day on that shore, where they first
landed. On one of these solemn oc-
casions, whilst *Brutus* and his people
were in great mirth, old *Gogmagog*

with

with a number of his brother giants, broke suddenly in upon them, and made great slaughter. But at length, *Brutus* and his companions overcame them, and killed them all except *Gogmagog* their leader; who being a giant of great fame, was preserved alive to try his skill with *Corineus*; a most terrible battle began between these two force champions; *Gogmagog* for a considerable time had the advantage, nevertheless, *Corineus*, not at all dismayed at having three or four of his ribs broke, but rather enraged, ran furiously at the old giant, and heaving him up by main force upon his shoulders, carried him to the next high rock, and threw him headlong into the sea; which place is ever since called the *Giant's Leap*.

It appears, therefore, from the foregoing account, that the old giant represents an ancient *Briton* called *Gogmagog*; which in some measure is confirmed by his dress, and the young giant is *Corineus*.

An Account of the Lord Mayor's Show,

MY Lord Mayor is the grand magistrate of this great city. He is yearly elected on Michaelmas day, and though the oldest Alderman, who has not served that office, is usually chosen, yet that is at the electors discretion.

On St. Simon and Jude's day, the 28th of October, let it happen to be on Sunday, or any other day; the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. meet at Guildhall about twelve o'clock; and when the Lord Mayor elect comes, they all go to the Hustings court; where the Common Crier commanding silence, the Town Clerk gives the new Lord Mayor his oath, and then the old Lord Mayor rises up, and gives the new his place: The Chamberlain first presents the sceptre to him, then the keys of the Common Seal, and lastly, the seal of the office of Mayoralty; and the Sword Bearer brings him the sword; all which the Lord Mayor returns.

returns. This ceremony being ended, they ride home in their coaches to dinner; the Aldermen who have been Mayors accompanying the old Lord Mayor, and those who have not served that office going with the new Lord Mayor. The next morning, the 29th of October, called *Lord Mayor's Day*, they meet together again, and proceed as follows.

Of the Lord Mayor's Procession to the Water Side.

The Lord Mayor elect meets as many of his brethren the Aldermen as please to come at Guildhall, about eleven o'clock in the morning; all being invited; where having breakfasted, about twelve they set out in the following order.

Before the procession go officers to clear the way: Then the first in the cavalcade are the streamers of the Company the new Lord Mayor is free of, borne by sturdy watermen: next come the band of pensioners, as many in

ber, they say, as my Lord is years old, headed by their captain: and after them the gentlemen-ushers, called *rich bachelors*, thirty in number, with white staves in their hands, and chains of gold about their necks, all in black clothes. Then comes the musick, *viz.* kettle drums, trumpets, hautboys, and other musical instruments; next the three banners; the King's in the middle, the City's on the right hand, and the Lord Mayor's on the left. Then comes the master of the city barge in his gown; and after him the champion, or master of defence, who is clad in a suit of mail; with his drawn sword in his hand; next to him march thirty or fortywhiffers, dressed up with ribbands, and white staves in their hands; who are followed by the two beadles of the old Lord Mayor's company; and then come the master, wardens, and liverymen in their gowns. After them follow the new Lord Mayor's company in order, with all their attendants. And before the coach come, first the sheriff's officers,

officers, then the city musick, the city marshals on horseback, finely caparisoned; the city artificers, in furred gowns; and next before the coach the Lord Mayor's officers.

And so they proceed to the end of King-Street, Cheapside; where the old Lord Mayor's coach falls in next to that of the new Lord Mayor. The sword-bearer is at the right side in the new Lord Mayor's coach, with the sword in his right hand, and cap of maintenance upon his head; and on the left side of the coach, the common crier, bearing the mace.

After the old Lord Mayor's coach, come the Aldermen past the chair, in their coaches, according to seniority: next the Recorder, and after him the Aldermen who have not served the office of Mayor: Then come the Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Comptroller, city Remembrancer, Common Hunt, city Solicitor, and city Counsel.

Being thus marshalled, they proceed with the greatest uniformity to the wa-

ter side; and at the three Cranes stairs they embark on board their state barge.

Of the Procession by Water, &c.

The barge being well provided with all things fitting for the voyage, the cockswain takes the helm, and the bargemen their oars, and so set forwards towards Westminster, attended by a great number of the city companies in their barges, all with ensigns, streamers, &c. displayed; music playing, and thousands of boats crowded with people, to see this gallant show; being all the way saluted with a discharge of the great cannon from the wharfs and batteries on both sides the river, with a 'God send the ship a good voyage, and bless the Lord Mayor, and his honourable company.' And if wind and tide are not too boisterous, in about an hour they reach Westminster stairs; where they are received by a large body of city grenadiers, who fire a volley to welcome their landing. Then

Then they walk to Westminster Hall, where the new Lord Mayor is shewn the several courts; and having paid his respects to the Judges &c. then sitting, he is sworn, according to custom, before the Barons of the Exchequer. Then they go round the hall again, and invite the Lord Chancellor, and Judges of the several courts, to his Lordship's feast. This being ended, they return back to their barge; and are again saluted in their passage with a discharge from the great guns; and attended by several companies in their barges, with their streamers, banners, music, &c. as in coming. And about three or four o'clock my Lord lands, generally at Blackfriars stairs; where another large body of the honourable artillery company receive him and his attendants, and give them three vollies.

Of the Procession to Guildhall.

From Blackfriars stairs they commonly proceed up the Ditch side in
B 4
their

their coaches to Ludgate-hill; where the Nobility, Judges, &c. who are invited to dine with the Lord Mayor, join the procession: the artillery company, &c. marching before. And thus this solemn, magnificent, and grand procession, is conducted with great regularity through the city to Guildhall, amidst thousands of men, women and children, who fill the balconies and windows, and line both sides of the streets, from the landing place, all up the Ditch side, Ludgate-Street, St. Paul's Church-yard, Cheapside, and King-street, to Guildhall.

When his Lordship comes near the Hall, the commanding officers of the artillery company line both sides of the way, 'till my Lord, the Nobility, Judges, and all the great personages who attend this grand show, enter the hall.

Of my Lord Mayor's Feast.

My Lord and his honourable guests having entered the hall, ascend the theatre built over the Hustings at the east end ; and seating themselves in order at a table, where the cloth, napkins, &c. are made up and placed with great art and beauty ; they are presently entertained with a sumptuous and elegant feast.

The Lady Mayoress, the Aldermen's Ladies, and others of quality, dine on the Hustings, with my Lord. And at the west end of the hall is another table for more of that sex.

In the body of the hall, the Sword-bearer has a table for himself, and the officers belonging to my Lord Mayor.

There are besides three or four guest tables, for the gentry invited.

The hall on this occasion is illuminated with a great number of lights, and suitable decorations added.

Under

Under the feet of the giant Magog; is built a gallery for the music, who play whilst my Lord and the company are at dinner.

After dinner, there is fine dancing, and other decent mirth, 'till 'tis time to retire to their respective homes.

Many of our Kings and Queens have honoured the Lord Mayor's feast with their presence: and it is particularly recorded of Sir Henry Picard, Lord Mayor in the year 1356, that he feasted at his table at one time, the kings of England, France, Cyprus, and Scotland.

Guildhall

Guildhall Chapel.

IS situated between Blackwell hall, and Guildhall, was founded in the year 1299, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen* and *All Saints*, and called *London College*. A cantry was founded in this chapel for four chaplains, and lands and tenements left for their support. It was rebuilt in the reign of *Henry VI.* and received new endowments; but at the suppression of religious houses it reverted to the crown, and was bought of King *Edward VI.* with other lands and tenements, for the sum of 456 l. 13s. 4d. and the city holds it in soccage of the manor of Greenwich. It was defaced, but not burnt down by the fire of London in 1666, and has been since repaired.

This

This edifice is perfectly in the Gothic Taste. In several niches are set the figures in stone of King *Edward VI.* of Queen *Elizabeth*, with a phoenix under her; and of King *Charles I.* treading on a globe. The windows are extremely large, and on the inside the walls are hung with tapestry. Over the Alderman's seat there is a wainscot covering, and a particular seat for the Lord Mayor, adorned with cartouches. There is a gallery at the west end, a handsome wainscot pulpit and desk, and a neat altar piece, inclosed with rails and banisters.

On the south side of this chapel was formerly a library belonging to Guildhall and the college. But it is said, that in the reign of King *Edward VI.* *Edward Duke of Somerset*, the Lord Protector, sent for the books, with a promise of returning them shortly; upon which three carriages were loaded with them; but they being never returned, the room has been long made a store house for cloths.

An Explanation of the Tapestry in Guildhall Chapel.

1. The piece behind the communion table, represents *Paul and Barnabas at Lystra*, mentioned *Acts 14*.

Whilst those apostles were preaching at *Lystra*, a poor cripple was observed by *St. Paul*, who said to him, *Stand upright on thy feet*; and his feet were made so strong that he leaped and walked.

The people concluded this miracle could not be done but by the immediate presence of the Deity; and therefore, they cried out, that the Gods had put on human shape, and were come down among them. They looked on *Barnabas* as *Jupiter*, and *Paul* a *Mercury*, the interpreter of the will of the gods, because he spoke more than *Barnabas*.

As soon as the priest of *Jupiter* heard this, he came to *Paul* and *Barnabas*, bringing oxen, with garlands of flowers on their horns, intending to offer sacri-

fice to the Apostles : But they, abhorring such idolatry, rent their garments in detestation of it ; endeavouring by arguments, drawn from some of the plainest instances of nature, such as day, night, summer, winter, &c. to convince them, that worship was due only to that God who was the author of all those blessings ; yet this discourse so pressingly urged by the Apostles, could scarce restrain those poor idolaters from sacrificing to them.

2. *Moses and the Burning Bush*, Exod. iii.

This is the first piece on the left hand in the chancel.

God pitying the grievous oppression of the *Israelites*, appeared to *Moses* as he was looking after his father-in-law's flock on Mount Horeb, in a bush all on fire, but not consumed. *Moses*, amazed at this unusual sight, turned aside to see if he could discover the cause of this surprizing event. God knowing his thoughts, called to him out of the
midst

midst of the bush ; bidding him not to approach too near, but pull off his shoes, a token of reverence amongst the eastern people, because the place whereon he stood was holy ground ; that is, made holy by the divine presence.

3. *Moses first appearing before Pharaoh.*
Exod. v.

This piece is the next in the chancel to the last spoken of.

When *Moses* was called to go upon his sacred errand, so great was his modesty, that he would fain have excused himself from that weighty office, though called to it by the Almighty. However, being encouraged by God, and accompanied by his brother *Aaron*, he went in and told *Pharaoh*, *Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Let my people go ; that they may hold a Feast unto me in the wilderness.* *Pharaoh* replied, That he neither knew the Lord, nor would he let *Israel* go : and thereupon used them more cruelly.

The

4. *The making of the bitter Waters sweet.*
Exodus xv.

This piece is also on your right hand in the chancel.

The *Israelites* having cross'd the Red Sea, arrived at the wilderness of Shur; where they marched three whole days, and were extremely faint for want of water. The next place of their encamping was Marah; where was water enough, but so bitter that they could not drink it; which occasioned a general murmuring among them. But *Moses*, by the divine direction, found a tree, which we had cast into the waters, they became sweet.

There the people were admonished to continue firm and constant in their obedience to God, and then they should not suffer those plagues and diseases which he had brought on Egypt,

§: *The gathering of Manna, Exod, xvi.*

This is the fourth piece in the chancel.

The children of Israel in their journeyings came to the wilderness of Sin ; where they murmured against *Moses* and *Aaron*, and expressed their wishes that they had continued in *Egypt*, where they knew no want of any thing, rather than come into this desert, to perish with hunger.

God, who heard their murmurings, to let them see that he was able to succour them in their greatest extremities, sent them that evening such a quantity of quails, or feathered fowls, as covered the camp ; and in the morning, large quantities of a small round substance, like the hoar frost, which after the dew was exhaled, they perceived, and called *Manna*. It was so solid, that it could bear grinding in a mill, or pounding in a mortar ; and yet easily melted by the heat of the sun.

This, *Moses* told them, was the bread that God had given from heaven; and he ordered them to gather every day for a man an Omer, which is rather more than two quarts of our measure; but on the sixth day they were to gather two Omers a man, one of which was to be reserved for the day following, which was appointed to be a Sabbath, or day of rest, sanctified to the Lord. This Manna served the Israelites for bread about forty years, till they came to the confines of the land of Canaan. *Exod. xvi.*

6. *Moses's Rod turned into a Serpent.*
Exod. vii.

This is the fifth piece of tapestry in the chapel, facing the pulpit.

Aaron, by the command of *Moses*, cast down his rod before *Pharaoh* and his servants, and it was suddenly changed into a serpent. *Pharaoh* immediately sent for the magicians of Egypt, the principal of whom seem to be *Jannes* and

Jambres

Jambres, mentioned by *St. Paul*; who casting down every man his rod, changed them likewise into serpents; or so imposed on the senses of the spectators, by giving them an appearance of life and motion, that they could not discern them from real and living serpents; or perhaps, by help of some of the spirits of darkness, so swiftly moved the rods, and placed real serpents in their room, that the standers by could not detect the fallacy. However that was, *Aaron's* serpent swallowed up theirs. *Pharaoh*, according to the divine prediction, remaining obdurate, and perhaps the more so, seeing what the magicians had done, and refusing to hearken to *Moses* and *Aaron*; God ordered *Moses* to take the rod, which had been a serpent, and charged *Aaron* to lift it over the river Nile, and other waters of Egypt, and they should become blood.

7. *Moses striketh the Rock*, *Exod. xvii.*

This piece is next to that spoken of in the last chapter.

When the children of Israel came to Rephidim, near Mount Horeb, the people murmuring again for want of water, *Moses*, as he had received orders from God, struck with his rod the rock in Horeb; from whence issued streams of water in great abundance.

3. *The destruction of Pharaoh and all his host in the Red Sea, Exod. xiv.*

This piece is on the left hand side of the Lord Mayor's seat.

The King of Egypt had no sooner suffered the departure of the children of Israel, but he began to repent; and reckoning them shut up, and, in a manner, imprisoned in the wilderness, pursued after them with six hundred chariots, and a great number of horse and foot.

The Israelites, who were encamped by the Red Sea, seeing such an army in pursuit of them, murmured against *Moses*, and were ready to wish that they had been content with their Egyptian

tian slavery. *Moses* bade them lay aside their fears, be still, and they should see the salvation of the Lord to them; that God himself would fight for them against their enemies; and that those Egyptians, of whom they were so much afraid, should be seen of them no more after this day.

Then the Lord ordered *Moses* to bid the people go forward; and lift up his rod over the sea to divide it. And the pillar of the cloud was between the camp of the Egyptians and that of the Israelites; being a cloud and darkness to the former, but giving light by night to the latter; so that the one came not near the other all night long.

Moses, having received his orders, stretched forth his hand over the sea; and the Lord by a strong east wind, caused the sea to go back all that night; and so divided the waters, that the people might pass over on foot upon dry ground. So the Israelites crossed the Red Sea without the least difficulty.

The Egyptians observing this division of the waters, which had made the passage easy to the Israelites, resolved to take the opportunity that seemed to be put into their hands, of pursuing them the same way with the utmost speed. Some time after they had been in the sea, God caused their chariot wheels to fall off; and bade *Moses* stretch forth his hand over the sea, that the waters might return. Which being done accordingly, the water returned with that prodigious force, that, all hope of succour being lost, *Pharaoh*, his chariots, horses, and their riders, and all his army soon perished in the sea. Many carcases were seen by the Israelites floating on the waters, and many driven by the violence of the stream to the opposite shore.

Upon this occasion *Moses* composed a song of praise and thanksgiving, in very sublime strains of poesy, which he and the people sang; and his sister *Miriam* the prophetess, with a great company of women, with timbrels and dances.

The

The remaining five pieces are the history of King Saul.

8. *Saul's meeting the Maids going to draw Water*, 1 Sam. ix.

This, which is the first piece of tapestry relating to Saul, is on the right hand side of my Lord Mayor's seat.

Whilst the Israelites persisted impatiently in their desire of a king, it happened that *Kish* a Benjamite, one who made a considerable figure in his tribe, having lost his asses, sent his son *Saul*, who was a well favoured person, and very tall in stature, with a servant to seek them. So, after they had travelled through many places in vain, and *Saul* seemed willing to return home, persuaded by his servant, he went to enquire after *Samuel*: *And as they went up the Hill to the City, they found young Maidens going to draw Water*; who told *Saul* where he should find the Seer, meaning *Samuel*; and according to their directions, they found him

going to the High Place ; where a sacrifice was to be offered ; and Samuel acquainted him that the asses were found.

9. *Samuel's Entertainment of Saul,*
1 Sam. ix.

This is the second piece on the north side of the chapel.

Samuel having informed *Saul* that the asses were found, intimated, that the affections of the people were fastened on him and his family. *Saul* modestly expressed his unworthiness of such esteem, from the smallness of his tribe, and the meanness of his family in it. After which *Samuel* took him and his servant, very hospitably entertained them, and set them in the chiefest place among those that were invited, who were in number about thirty.

10. *Samuel's anointing Saul,* 1 Sam. x.

This piece is next the pulpit.

Some

Some time after *Samuel's* entertain-
ment of *Saul*, when they were got into
the city, they privately discoursed to-
gether, the servant being ordered to
pass on at some distance; *Samuel* took
a phial of oil, and pouring it on *Saul's*
head, saluted him, and let him know,
that the Lord hath appointed him to
be captain over his inheritance: And
that after his departure he should meet
two men, who would certify to him that
the asses were found, and of the con-
cern his father was in for his absence.

11. *Saul's meeting the three Men with
three Kids, and three Loaves, and a
Bottle of Wine, 1 Sam. x.*

This piece is placed next to *Samuel's*
entertainment of *Saul*, spoken of in the
preceding chapter.

Samuel, after he had acquainted *Saul*
that the asses were found, further told
him, that from thence, going to the plain
of the Tabor, he should meet three men
going to Bethel, one carrying three kids,
another

another three loaves of bread, and another a bottle of wine. That they should salute him, and give him two loaves of bread, which he should receive of them. *Saul* departing from *Samuel*, found all those signs verified that day.

12. *Saul and his Armour-bearer killing themselves, 1 Sam. xxxi.*

This is the last piece of tapestry, and is placed next but one to the pulpit.

There having been a very sharp battle fought between the Israelites and Philistines, in which the whole army of the former was routed; the three sons of *Saul*, *Jonathan*, *Abinadab*, and *Malchishan* were slain; and *Saul* himself was so sorely wounded with the arrows of his enemies, that in despair, he bade his armour-bearer kill him; which he refusing, he fell upon his own sword; but according to *Josephus*, not thrusting it home enough, and espying a certain Amalekite, he desired him to slay him, which

which he accordingly did ; and posted away to carry tidings of it to *David*.

Saul's armour-bearer seeing his master dead, immediately fell upon his sword, as he had done, and died. When the Israelites, who were on the other side the valley, and on the other side of Jordan, perceived that their army was routed, and the king and his sons were slain, they quitted their cities, and the Philistines came and inhabited them.

The



The Bank of England.

THIS is a noble edifice, situated at the east of St. *Christopher's* church, near the west end of *Thread-needle-street*. The front next the street is about 80 feet in length, and is of the *Ionic* order raised on a rustic basement, and is in a good style. Through this you pass into the court-yard, in which is the hall. This is of the *Corinthian* order, and in the middle is a pediment. The top of the building is adorned with a balustrade and handsome vases, and in the face of the above pediment is engraved, in relievo, the Company's seal, *Britannia* sitting with her shield and spear, and at her feet a *Cornucopia*, pouring out fruit. The hall, which is in this last building, is 70 feet in length, and 40 in breadth; it is wainscot-



The Bank.



1700 B. 10. 1

British Museum

The Bank of England. 49

wainscotted about eight feet high ;
has a fine fretwork ceiling, and is
adorned with the statue of King *Wil-*
liam III. which stands in a nich at the
upper end ; on the pedestal of which
is a *Latin* inscription, which we have
here translated :

For restoring efficacy to the laws,
Authority to the courts of justice,
Dignity to the parliament,
To all the subjects their religion and
liberties,
And confirming these to posterity,
By the succession of the illustrious
House of Hanover
To the British Throne,
To the best of Princes, *William the*
Third, Founder of the Bank,
This Corporation, from a sense of
gratitude,
Has erected this statue,
And dedicated it to his memory,
In the year of our Lord *MDCCLXXXIV.*
And the first year of this building.
Farther

46 The Bank of England.

Farther backward is another quadrangle, with an arcade on the east and west sides of it; and on the north side is the accomptant's office, which is 60 feet long, and 20 feet broad. Over this, and the other sides of the quadrangle, are handsome apartments, with a fine stair-case adorned with fret-work, and under it are large vaults, that have strong walls and iron gates, for the preservation of the cash. The back entrance from *Bartholomew-Lane* is by a grand gateway, which opens into a commodious and spacious court-yard for coaches, or waggons, that frequently come loaded with gold and silver bullion; and in the room fronting the gate the transfer office is kept.

The Bank was established by act of parliament in the year 1693, under the title of, *The Governor and Company of the Bank of England*, in consideration of a loan of 1,200,000 l. granted to the government, for which the subscribers received eight per cent. By this charter, the

the Company are not to borrow under their common seal, unless by act of parliament; they are not to trade, or suffer any person in trust for them to trade in goods or merchandize; but may deal in bills of exchange, in buying or selling bullion, and foreign gold, or silver coin, &c.

By an act passed in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of king *William III.* they were empowered to enlarge their capital to 2,201,171 l. 10 s. It was then also enacted, that bank stock should be a personal and not a real estate; that no contract, either in word or writing, for buying or selling bank stock, should be good in law, unless registered in the books of the bank within seven days, and the stock transferred within fourteen days; and that it should be felony, without benefit of clergy, to counterfeit the common seal of the bank, any sealed bank bill, any bank note, or to alter or erase such bills or notes.

In the 7th of *Queen Anne*, the Company

48 The Bank of England.

pany were, by another act, impowered to encrease their capital to 4,402,343 l. and at the same time they advanced 400,000 l. more to the government; and in 1714, they advanced the sum of 1,500,000 l.

In the third year of the reign of King George I. the interest of their capital was reduced to 5 l. per cent. when the *Bank* agreed to deliver up as many *Exchequer* bills as amounted to two millions, and to accept of an annuity of 100,000 l. per annum. It was also declared lawful for the *Bank* to call for from their members, in proportion to their interests in the capital stock, such sums, as in a general court should be found necessary; but if any member should neglect to pay his share of the money so called for, at the time appointed, by notice in the *London Gazette*, and fixed up in the *Royal Exchange*, it should be lawful for the *Bank*, not only to stop the dividend of such member, and to apply it towards the payment of the money so called for,

for, but also to stop the transfers of such defaulter, and to charge him with an interest of 5 l. per cent. per annum, for the money so omitted to be paid; and if the principal and interest should be three months unpaid, the *Bank* should have power to sell so much of the stock belonging to the defaulter as would satisfy the same. This stock is now called *Bank Circulation*, every proprietor of which receives 5 l. per cent. per annum, but is obliged to advance, if called for, 1000 l. for every 100 l. so paid in.

The *Bank* afterwards consented to have the interest of two millions, still due from the government, reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. The company also purchased several other annuities, that were afterwards redeemed by the government, and the national debt due to the *Bank* was reduced to 1,600,000 l.

At length in 1742, the company agreed to supply the government with 1,600,000 l. at 3 l. per cent. by which

59 The Bank of England.

means the government became indebted to the company 3,200,000*l.* the one half carrying 4*per cent.* and the other 3*per cent.*

In 1746, the company consented, that the sum of 986,800*l.* due to them in *Exchequer* bills unsatisfied, on the duties for licences to sell spirituous liquors by retail should be cancelled, and in lieu thereof to accept of an annuity of 32,442*l.* the interest of that sum at 4*per cent.* The company also agreed to advance the farther sum of 1,000,000*l.* upon the credit of the duties arising by the malt and land tax at 4*per cent.* for *Exchequer* bills to be issued for that purpose, in consideration of which the company were enabled to augment their capital with 986,800*l.* the interest of which, as well as that of the other annuities, was reduced to 3*l.* 10*s.* *per cent.* till the 25th of December 1757, and from that time they carry only 3*per cent.*

In short, several other sums have since been raised by the *Bank* for the service

The Bank of England. 51

of the government: but the above is sufficient to give a full idea of the nature of the several species of annuities; only it may be proper to add, that what is called *Bank stock* is entirely distinct from these, and may not improperly be termed, the trading stock of the company, since with this they discount bills, and deal very largely in foreign gold, &c. which they only buy by weight; this trade is so very considerable, as to render a share in the stock very valuable, though it is not equal in value to the *East-India stock*. The company make dividends of the profits half yearly.

The transfer days at the *Bank* altered in 1758, are now as follows:

Bank-Stock, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Reduced Annuities, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Three per cent. 1726,	}	ditto
<i>Consolidated Annuities</i>		
Three per cent 1757.		

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Three

92 The Bank of England.

Three $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1756, 2 Fu. and Tb.
Three $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1738, 8

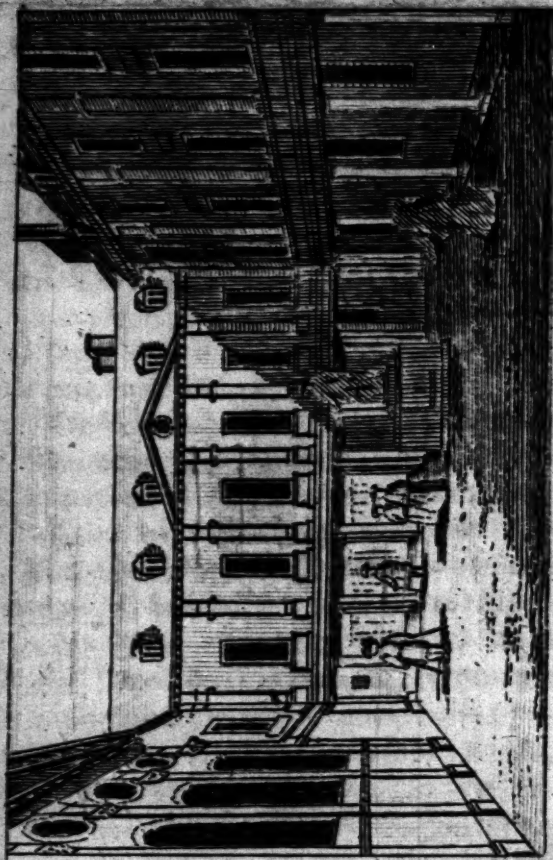
The hour of transfer is from eleven to twelve o'clock, and the hours of payment of dividends from nine to eleven, and from twelve to one; except on holidays.

This company is under the direction of a Governor, deputy Governor, and twenty-four Directors, who are annually elected at a general court, in the same manner as the Governor and the Directors of the *East-India* company. Thirteen are sufficient to compose a court of directors, for managing the affairs of the company: but if both the Governor and Deputy Governor should be absent two hours after the usual time of proceeding to business, the Directors may chuse a chairman by majority, all their acts being equally valid, as if the Governor or deputy Governor were present.

St. Thomas's

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St. Thomas's Hospital.

St. Thomas's Hospital.

IS situated on the east side of the street called the *Borough of Southwark*, and is a very noble and extensive charity for the reception of the necessitous sick and wounded.

As to the origin of this Hospital, it is to be observed, that the Priory of *St. Mary Overies* being destroyed by fire in the year 1207, the canons erected at a small distance an occasional edifice to answer the same purpose, till their monastery could be rebuilt: which being accomplished, *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, for the greater convenience of air and water, pulled it down in 1215, and erected it in a place where the prior of *Bermondsey* had two years before built an almonry, or alms-house,

54 St. Thomas's Hospital.

for the reception of indigent children, and necessitous profelytes; and having dedicated the new structure to St. *Thomas* the Apostle, he endowed it with land to the value of 343 l. a year: from which time it was held of the abbot of *Bermondsey*, and ever since an hospital has continued in the same place.

In 1482, one of the Abbots granted the foundation lands to *Nicholas Buckland*, the master of the Hospital, and in that condition they remained, till at the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of *Henry VIII.* this fell with the rest.

In the year 1551 the Lord Mayor and Citizens having purchased of King *Edward VI.* the Manor of *Southwark*, with its appurtenances, for the sum of 647 l. 2s. 1d. a part whereof being this Hospital, the city immediately repaired and enlarged it at the expence of about 1100 l. and in *November* following received into it two hundred and sixty poor sick and helpless objects. The

Hof

Hospital still retained its ancient name *St. Thomas's*; and in 1553. the King incorporated a society of persons for its government, in common with the two other great charities, *Bridewell* and *Christ's-Hospital*.

Though the great fire of *London* in 1666 spared this Hospital, it destroyed a great part of its possessions, and two others which happened a few years after in *Southwark* added to the distress. By these accidents the Hospital of *St. Thomas* was almost reduced to ruin. The building was old, and wanted great repairs, and the funds that should have supported it were exhausted; but the benevolence of the principal persons in the city interposed for its preservation; the Governors in 1669 set on foot a voluntary subscription, which they opened by large donations from themselves and their friends, and the public followed their example. The building was begun upon a larger and more commodious plan, and erected at different times by the assistance of different benefac-

tors, till it became entirely completed, and consists in the whole of three quadrangles or square courts.

Next the street is a handsome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the same work on each side for the convenience of foot passengers. These are fastened on the sides to a stone pier, on each of which is a statue representing one of the patients. These gates open into a very neat square court, encompassed on three sides with a colonnade, surrounded with benches next the wall, for people to sit down. On the south, under an empty niche, is the following inscription.

This building on the south side of the court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of *Thomas Frederick of London, Esq;* a worthy governor and liberal benefactor to this Hospital, *anno 1708.*

Under the same kind of niche on the opposite side is this inscription:

This

This building on the north side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of *Thomas Guy*, Esq; Citizen and Stationer of *London*, a worthy Governor and bountiful benefactor to this Hospital, anno 1707.

The centre of the principal front, which is on the west side facing the street is of stone. On the top is a clock under a small circular pediment, and beneath that a niche with a statue of *Edward VI.* holding a gilt sceptre in his right hand, and the charter in his left. A little lower in niches on each side is a man with a crutch, and a sick woman: and under them, in other niches a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling; over the niches are festoons, and between the last-mentioned figures, the King's arms in relief. Under which is the following inscription:

King *Edward* the Sixth, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded

founded and endowed this Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, together with the Hospitals of Christ and Bridewell in London.

Underneath is a spacious passage down several steps into the second court, which is by far the most elegant. It has colonades like the former, except at the front of the chapel, which is on the north side, and is adorned with lofty pilasters of the *Corinthian* order, placed on high pedestals which rise from the ground, and on the top is a pediment, as there is also in the centre of the west and east sides: and above the piazzas the fronts of the wards are ornamented with handsome *Ionic* pilasters.

In the midst of this court is a good brass statue of King *Edward VI.* by Mr. *Scheemakers*, and behind him is placed upon a kind of small pedestal, his crown laid upon a cushion. This statue is surrounded with iron rails, and stands upon a lofty stone pedestal, upon

upon which is the following inscription
in capitals :

This statue
Of King *Edward the Sixth*,
A most excellent Prince,
Of exemplary Piety, and Wisdom
above his years;
The glory and ornament of his age,
and most munificent founder
Of this Hospital,
Was erected at the expence
Of *Charles Joyce*, Esquire,
in the year M DCC XXXVII.

On the opposite face of the pedestal
is the same inscription in *Latin*.

In the middle of the east side of this
court is a spacious passage into the next,
the structure above being supported by
rows of columns. The buildings in the
third court are older than the others,
and are entirely surrounded with a
colonnade, above which they are adorned
with a kind of long slender *Ionic* pi-
lasters, with very small capitals. In
the

the centre is a stone statue of *Robert Clayton, Esq*; dressed in his robes as Lord Mayor, surrounded with iron rails; upon the west side of the pedestal are his arms in relievo, and on the south side the following inscription:

To Sir *Robert Clayton*, knight, born in *Northamptonshire*, Citizen and Lord Mayor of *London*, president of this Hospital, and vice-president of the new workhouse, and a bountiful benefactor to it; a just magistrate, and brave defender of the liberty and religion of his country. Who (besides many other instances of his charity to the poor) built the girls' ward in *Christ's Hospital*, gave first toward the rebuilding of this house 600*l*. and left by his last will 2300*l*. to the poor of it. This statue was erected in his life time by the governors, *An. Dom. M DCC I.* as a monument of their esteem of so much worth; and to preserve his memory after death,

death, was by them beautified *Anno*
Dom. M DCC XLV.

By this noble charity, many hundred thousand of the poor have since its foundation received relief, and been cured of the various disorders to which human nature is subject, and though the estates at first belonging to this foundation were ruined, yet by the liberal munificence of the citizens since that time, the annual disbursements have of late amounted to 8000 l, The house contains nineteen wards, and 474 beds, which are constantly kept filled, and they have always a considerable number of out-patients.

The number of governors in this and the other City Hospitals are unlimited, and therefore uncertain. They chuse their own officers and servants, both men and women; these are, a president, a treasurer, an hospitaller or chaplain, four physicians, three surgeons, an apothecary, a clerk, a steward, a matron, a brewer and

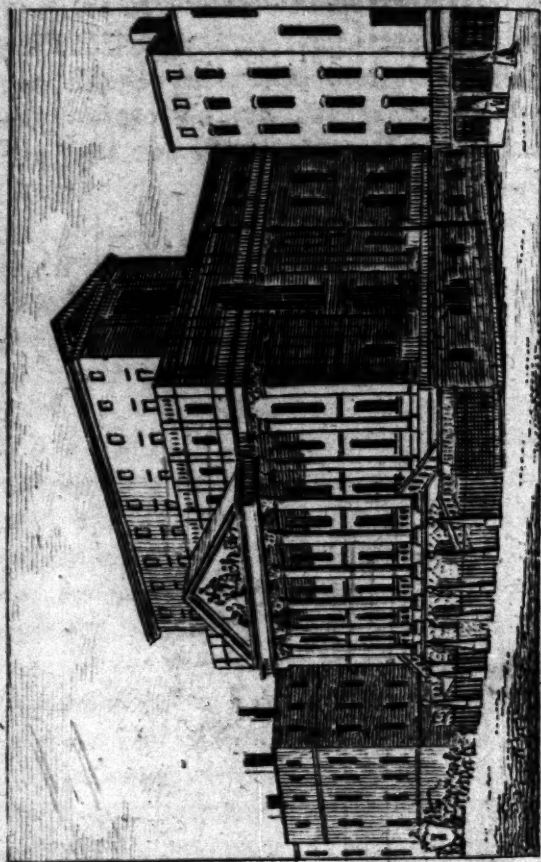
and butcher, a cook, assistant and servant, an assistant clerk in the compting house, two porters, four beadles, nineteen sisters, nineteen nurses, nineteen watch-women, a chapel clerk, and sexton, and one watchman.

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Managers House



The Mansion House.

A Very noble edifice erected in the place where *Stocks* market was formerly held. As the private houses of the citizens advanced to the dignity of the Lord Mayor, were generally improper places, as well as too small, for transacting the great business belonging to this important office, it was customary for the chief magistrate of the city to hold his mayoralty at one or other of the halls belonging to the twelve principal companies. This, however, was long perceived very inconvenient; and therefore it was at last found expedient for the honour of the city, and the more regular discharge

Mansion House

charge of that high office, to erect a house, as the mansion of the Lord Mayor for the time being.

This being determined by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council; several places were proposed, as the end of Pater-noster-Row, fronting Cheapside, Moorfields, and Stocks market, and the latter was chosen, from its being situated nearly to the center of the city; at a small distance from the Royal Exchange, and in the heart of business: Stocks-market was therefore removed to Fleet-ditch, and the earth dug up for laying the foundation, when the ground was found so full of springs, that it became necessary to erect this spacious edifice upon piles. Mean while many plans and designs were drawn and examined, and that from which this edifice was erected, had the preference.

In short, a vast number of strong piles being driven close together, the first stone of the foundation was laid upon them, by the Right Honourable *Mica-*

The Mansion House. 65

Jab Perry, Esq; Lord Mayor, on the 25th of *October* 1739, in the presence of several of the Aldermen and Common Council, and this great work was finished in 1753. *Sir Crisp Gascoigne* being the first Lord Mayor who resided in it.

This edifice is very substantially built of *Portland* stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front; the same order being continued in pilasters both under the pediment, and on each side. The basement story is very necessary and built in rustic. In the center of this story is the door which leads to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices; and on each side rises a flight of steps of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door which leads to the office where business is transacted. The stone balustrade of the stairs is continued along the front of the portico, and the columns, which are in the proportions

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of Palladio, support a large angular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bas relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London, by Mr. Taylor.

In the center stands a very graceful woman crowned with turrets, representing the city, her left foot placed upon the figure of Envy, who lies on her back, and seems endeavouring to rise. Her left arm rests upon a large shield, which has the city arms, and in her right hand she holds a wand. This being the principal figure, is done in alto relievo: she seems ready to step forwards, her head and right arm, which are completely finished, project forward from the back ground, and her wand extends beyond the cornice of the pediment. Near her on her right side stands a *Cupid* holding a cap of Liberty over his shoulder at the end of a short staff, in the manner of a mace; and a little farther, a river God, representing the *Thames*, lies reclined, pouring a stream of water from a large

The Mansion House.

67

a large vase ; and near him an anchor fastened to its cable, with shells lying on the shore. On the left hand of London is *Plenty*, kneeling and holding out her hand in a supplicating posture, as if beseeching her to accept of the fruits she is pouring from her cornucopia ; and behind her are two naked boys with bales of goods, as emblems of commerce.

It is, however, very obvious, that the principal figures in this pediment are too large, which obliges *London* to stand, and *Plenty* to kneel, in a less graceful manner than they might otherwise do ; and, besides their extraordinary size, renders them too crowded.

Beneath this portico are two series of windows which extend along the whole front, and above these is an *Attic story* with square windows crowned with a balustrade.

The building is an oblong, and its depth is the long side ; it has an area in the middle, and at the farthest end is an

Egyptian hall, which is the length of the front, very high, and designed for public entertainments. To make it regular in flank, the architect has raised a similar building on the front, which is the upper part of the dancing gallery. This rather hurts than adorns the face of the building.

Near the ends at each side is a window of extraordinary height, placed between coupled corinthian pilasters, and extending to the top of the *Attic* story.

The apartments are extremely noble; but this edifice has the misfortune to be so crowded with houses, especially on the sides, that the rooms are dark, and even in the front there is not a sufficient area to enlighten the building; nor can it ever be viewed to advantage, unless in some future time the heavy load at the top should be taken off, and a broad street, as wide as the edifice itself, opened before it into Lothbury.

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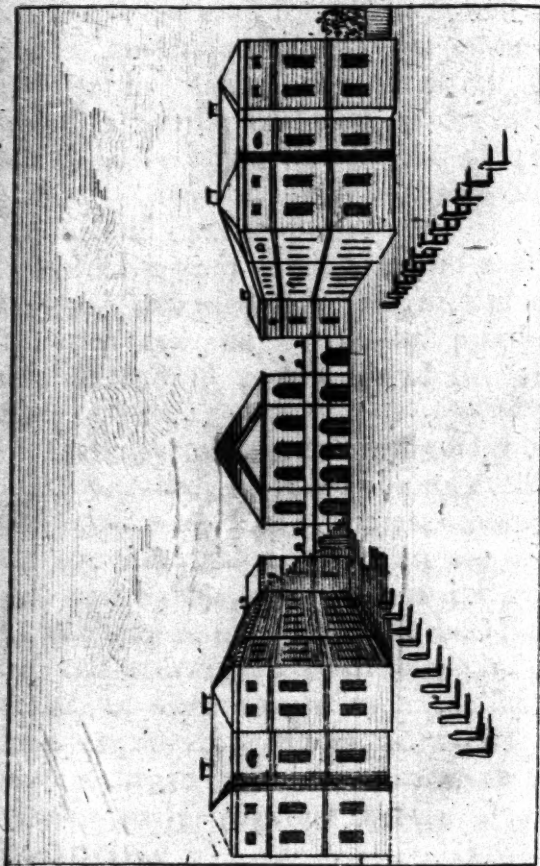
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Foundling Hospital.



T H E

Foundling Hospital.

THIS is one of the most useful among the numerous charities that are an honour to this age and nation. In the reign of her late majesty Queen *Anne*, several eminent merchants, filled with compassion for many innocent children who were daily exposed to misery and destruction, proposed to erect an hospital for the reception of such infants, as either the misfortunes or inhumanity of their parents should leave destitute of other support; and to employ them in such a manner as to render them fit for the most laborious offices,

70 The Foundling Hospital.

offices, and the lowest stations. With these laudible views they proposed a subscription, and solicited a charity; but they solicited in vain, from the ill-grounded prejudices of a weak people, who conceived an opinion, that such an undertaking would encourage people in vice, by making too easy a provision for their illegitimate children.

However, though this suspended, it did not totally defeat the laudible design; some of these worthy persons left large benefactions for the use of such an hospital as soon as it should be erected; which coming to the ears of the humane and generous Mr. Thompson, *Goram*, a commander of a ship in the merchants service, he left the sea, and solicited a charter for the establishment of this charity, and with unwearied assiduity, spent all the remainder of his life in promoting this great design; from no other motive, than his zeal for the helpless innocents who were frequently

quently dropped in the streets, or murdered, to conceal the shame of their parents.

Before he presented any petition to his Majesty, he was advised to procure a recommendation of his design from some persons of quality and distinction. This he solicited with unwearied diligence, by which means he procured the following memorial to be signed by the Ladies whose names are underwritten.

“Whereas, among the many excellent designs and institutions of charity which this nation, and especially the city of *London*, hitherto encouraged and established, no expedient has yet been found out for preventing the frequent murders of poor miserable infants at their birth; or for suppressing the inhuman custom of exposing new-born infants to perish in the streets; or the putting out such unhappy foundlings to wicked and barbarous nurses, who, undertaking to bring them up for a small and trifling sum of money, do

72 The Foundling Hospital.

often suffer them to starve for want of due sustenance or care; or, if permitted to live, either turn them into the streets to beg or steal, or hire them out to loose persons, by whom they are trained up in that infamous way of living, and sometimes are blinded, or maimed and distorted in their limbs, in order to move pity and compassion, and thereby become fitter instruments of gain to those vile merciless wretches.

“ For beginning to redress so deplorable a grievance, and to prevent as well the effusion of so much innocent blood, as the fatal consequences of that idleness, beggary or stealing, in which such poor foundlings are generally bred up; and to enable them, by an early and effectual care of their education, to become useful members of the commonwealth: We, whose names are under written, being deeply touched with compassion for the sufferings of these poor abandoned helpless infants,

as well as the enormous abuses and mischiefs to which they are exposed; and in order to supply the government plentifully with useful hands on many occasions; and for the better producing good and faithful servants from amongst the poor and miserable cast off children, or foundlings, now a pest to the public; and a chargeable nuisance within the bills of mortality; and for settling a yearly income for their maintenance and proper education, till they come to a fit age for service; are desirous to encourage, and willing to contribute towards erecting an hospital for infants whom their parents are not able to maintain, and have no right to any parish; which we conceive will not only prevent many horrid murders, cruelties, and other mischiefs, and be greatly beneficial to the public; but will also be acceptable to God almighty, as being the only remedy of such great evils, which have been so long neglected, though always complained of; provided due and proper care be taken

for

for setting on foot so necessary an establishment, and a royal charter be granted by the King to such persons as his Majesty shall approve of, who shall be willing to become benefactors for the erecting and endowing such an hospital; and for the receiving the voluntary contributions of charitable and well disposed persons; and for directing and managing the affairs thereof *gratis*, to the best advantage, under such regulations as his Majesty, in his great wisdom, shall judge most proper for obtaining the desired effect of our good intentions."

Charlotte Somerset.	F. Wa. & Nottingham.
S. Richmond.	C. Cardigan.
H. Bolton.	Dorothy Burlington.
Anne Bolton.	F. Litchfield.
I. Leeds.	A. Albemarle.
A. Bedford.	F. Biron.
M. Cavendish Portland.	A. Trevor.
J. Manchester.	A. Torrington.
F. Hartford.	E. Onslow.
M. Harold.	A. King.
S. Huntingdon.	

The Foundling Hospital. 75

Mr. *Coram* having, to the everlasting honour of the above Ladies, obtained so many names to this recommendation, procured another to the same purpose, signed by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, and annexed both these to his royal charter, for establishing this hospital, which was dated the 17th of *October*, 1739.

In pursuance of this patent, the Duke of *Bedford*, who was appointed the first President, summoned the several members of the Society to meet him at *Somerset House* on the 20th of *Nov.* when most of the noblemen and gentlemen mentioned in the charter being assembled, *Thomas Coram*, Esq; thanked his Grace, and the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen, for their protection and assistance in promoting the patent. A committee of fifteen noblemen and gentlemen were chosen to manage the estate and effects of the *hospital*; and it was ordered, that accounts of several *hospitals* of this nature in other Countries should be obtained as soon as possible;
for

for which purpose application was made to his Majesty's Ambassadors and Ministers abroad, and the governors soon after received authentic accounts of the institutions and regulations of the hospitals of *Amsterdam*, *Paris*, and *Lisbon*, for the reception of infants; and have since also been favoured with that of *Venice*; and tho' these institutions were all accommodated to the laws and governments of the respective countries, and were therefore unfit or unpracticable to be wholly executed in this kingdom, yet they afforded useful instructions towards forming a plan for the government of this hospital. Books were now opened, and the governors obtained large subscriptions; the work went on with great spirit; an act of parliament was obtained to confirm and enlarge the powers granted by his Majesty to the Governors and Guardians of the hospital. A piece of ground was purchased in *Lamb's-Conduit* fields, of the *Earl of Salisbury*, which his Lordship

not only sold at a very reasonable price, but promoted the charity by a noble benefaction.

As the building an *hospital* would necessarily take up much time, and the Governors were extremely desirous of beginning to take in children, they hired a large house in *Hatton Garden*, nurses were provided, and it was resolved that sixty children should be admitted. As the funds increased, more and more were received; and it was soon thought impracticable to provide a sufficient number of healthy wet nurses, therefore the children were intrusted to the care of dry nurses: but the ill consequences of this regulation soon appeared; much fewer dying in proportion to their number, among those that sucked, than among those that were weaned; and it was also found by experience, that of the young children sent into the country, fewer died in proportion to their numbers, than those who remained in the *hospital*. These observations determined

mined the committee to come to a resolution to send all the children that should be taken in, as soon as possible into the country, and to allow them to remain there till three years old; and that all such as would suck, should have wet nurses only. Some time after the children were ordered to be inoculated, which was attended with great success.

In 1745, one wing of the *hospital* being finished, the committee ordered the children to be removed thither, and quitted the house in *Hatton Garden*. A *chapel* being now much wanted, and several Ladies of quality being desirous of contributing to it, a subscription was opened for that purpose, the first stone was laid on the first of *May* 1747, and a neat and elegant edifice was soon erected.

On the 29th of *May* 1749, the Governors at a general court being informed of the increase of benefactions to this charity, of the number of the children, and the expediency of keeping the
boys

The Foundling Hospital. 79

boys separate from the girls, gave directions for building the other wing of the *hospital*, and the whole design has been since completed. These wings are directly opposite to each other, and are built in a plain but regular, substantial and convenient manner, of brick, with handsome piazzas. It is well suited to the purpose, and as fine as *hospitals* should be. On the farthest end is placed the *chapel*, which is joined to the wings by an arch on each side, and is very elegant within. Before the *hospital* is a large piece of ground, on each side whereof is a colonade of great length, which also extends towards the gates, that are double, with a massy pier between, so that coaches may pass and repass at the same time; and on each side is a door to admit those on foot. The large area between the outer gate and the hospital is adorned with a grass plat, gravel walks, and lamps erected upon handsome posts: besides which there are two handsome gardens. The
print

80 The Foundling Hospital.

Print annexed shews the *hospital* in a front view.

In erecting these buildings particular care was taken to render them neat and substantial, without any costly decorations; but the first wing of the *hospital* was scarcely inhabited, when several eminent masters in painting, carving, and other of the polite arts, were pleased to contribute many elegant ornaments, which are placed in the *hospital* as monuments of the charity, and abilities of these great masters.

In the court room are placed four capital pictures, taken from sacred history, the subjects of which are suitable to the place for which they are designed,

The first, which is painted by Mr. Hayman, is taken from *Exodus* ii. 8, 9.

“The maid went and called the child’s mother, and *Pharaoh’s* daughter said unto her, take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give you wages.”

The

The Foundling Hospital. 81

The following verse is the subject of the next picture, done by Mr. *Hogarth*, viz. "And the child grew up, and she brought it to *Pharaoh's* daughter, and he became her son, and she called his name *Moses*."

The third picture is the history of *Ismael*, painted by Mr. *Higmore*, the subject of which is taken from *Gen. xxii. 17*. "And the angel of the Lord called to *Hagar* out of *Heaven*, and said to her, what aileth thee *Hagar*; Fear not, for *God* hath heard the voice of the lad where he is."

The fourth picture is painted by Mr. *Wills*, and is taken from *Luke xviii. 16*. "*Jesus* said, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

On each side of these pictures are placed small drawings in circular frames of the most considerable hospitals in and about *London*, done by Mr. *Haytley*, Mr. *Wilson*, Mr. *Whale* and Mr. *Gunsborough*.

82 The Foundling Hospital.

Over the chimney is placed a very curious bass relief, done by Mr. *Ryfbach*, and presented by him, representing children employed in husbandry and navigation; to which employments those in the *hospital* are destined.

The other ornaments of the room were given by several ingenious workmen, who had been employed in building the *hospital*, and were willing to contribute to adorn it. The Stucco work was given by Mr. *William Wilton*; the marble chimney-piece, by Mr. *Desval*; the table, with its frame curiously carved, by Mr. *John Sanderson*; and the glass by Mr. *Hallet*.

In the other rooms of the *hospital* are the pictures of several of the governors and benefactors, viz. Mr. *Thomas Coram*, by Mr. *Hogarth*; M. *Milner* and M. *Jackson*, by Mr. *Hudson*; Dr. *Made*, by Mr. *Ramsay*; and Mr. *Emerson*, by Mr. *Higmore*. In the dining room is a large and beautiful sea-piece of the *English* fleet in the *Downs*, by Mr. *Monamy*; and over the chimney

ney in another room is Mr. *Hogarth's* original painting of the *March to Finchley*.

In the chapel, the altar-piece is finely painted by a fine *Italian* painter, representing the *wise-men* making their offering to the infant *Jesus*, who is held in his mother's arms. And here we ought not to forget the fine organ presented by Mr. *Handel*, who has even made this of great benefit to the *hospital*, and from the most benevolent views, has enriched the foundation by a new revenue raised from the powers of harmony, and has had a sacred oratorio performed several times in the year to crowded audiences, in which he himself played upon the organ gratis.

Several very handsome shields, done in lead, were given by Mr. *Ives*, and placed over the charity boxes, with proper inscriptions; and other artists have contributed their labours to the ornamenting of the *hospital* and *chapel*; for which they received the thanks of the corporation; and an inscription is

34 The Foundling Hospital.

put up, to inform the public, that these ornaments were the benefactions of the several artists whose names are wrote thereon; it being a fixed resolution of the Governors, that no part of the money given to this *hospital* be expended in any thing that is not proper to answer the good intentions of the benefactors.

After mentioning the above benefactions, it ought not to be omitted, that the Earl *Marshall* of *England* has been pleased to honour the corporation with the grant of a coat of arms; the kings at arms, and officers of the Heralds office, being so charitable as to remit all the fees due to them on this occasion; and that Dr. *Catogan*, a Physician of *Bristol*, has been at the pains of writing an excellent pamphlet for the use of the *hospital*, containing instruction for the nursing and management of children from their birth to three years of age which is published for the benefit of the *hospital*.

The Foundling Hospital. 85

In the infancy of this *hospital*, those children not exceeding two months old, who were brought first were received, till the number the governors had agreed to admit was completed; but this only continued for a short time: the number that came for admittance occasioned great disturbance among the persons who brought them, every one striving to deliver her child first, for fear of being excluded by delivering it too late. This necessarily occasioned a new regulation.

The persons who brought the children, were conducted into a large room; those who brought boys were seated on benches at one end, and those who brought girls at the other. When the hour of admittance was expired, a bell was rung and the doors shut. Two of the Governors then counted how many had boys, and how many girls; after which they put into one bag as many white balls as there were boys, and into another bag as many white balls as there

86 The Foundling Hospital.

were girls to be admitted; and to every twenty white balls they added four red ones, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number; after which they added so many black balls, as together with the white and red ones made the number of the balls in each bag equal to the number of persons who brought boys or girls.

The balls being mixed together, one of the Governors held the bag, and calling the persons one by one from their seats, each held up her hand open in view of the Governors, and then putting it into the bag drew out a ball; and if it was a black one, she was immediately led with her child out of the *hospital*; while the persons who drew white and red balls, were ordered into separate rooms, to prevent their changing them.

When all the balls were drawn, and the persons who had drawn black balls were discharged, those who had drawn white ones were brought in again, and seated as before. Then one who had a
white

white ball was taken into a room, and left alone, while the child was undressed and examined in the presence of the matron; and if the Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary attending, had any reason to believe that it had any infectious disease, or if it appeared to be above the age of two months, it was dressed again in its own cloaths, returned to the person who brought it, and taken immediately out of the *hospital*; but if there were no such objections, it was received, and the person who brought it dismissed.

Every child thus received, had a different letter of the alphabet tied to its wrist; and both the clerk and steward marked a billet with the letter fixed to the wrist of the child, and in this paper wrote its sex and supposed age; the day and year when inspected; the marks, if any, on its body; the particulars of its dress; and if any writing or remarkable thing was brought with it, it was mentioned in the billet, and then sealed up, marked with the letter of the child

38 The Foundling Hospital.

on the outside. A female servant then took the child, with the cloathing of the *hospital*, into the ward appointed for the taking of children, and there delivered it to the country nurse, who had the same letter of the alphabet with that of the child.

In this manner they proceeded with respect to all who had drawn white balls, and then if any had been rejected, they took as many white balls as there were children so dismissed, put them into a bag, and added as many black balls to them, as together with the white, made up the number of persons who had drawn red balls. These were drawn in the same manner as the first; but the persons who now drew the black, might, if they desired it, stay in the house till they saw whether all the children of those, who in the second drawing had got white balls, were received or rejected, till the whole number of the children appointed to be taken in were received.

This

This method of drawing balls, was doubtless as unexceptionable as any other that could possibly have been invented, since it left not the least room for partiality in the choice; yet all who wished well to this excellent charity, could not avoid being concerned for those who were disappointed in the hopes of gaining admission for a child, whom perhaps they had brought many miles out of the country for that purpose, and at an expence, which they were perhaps but little able to support. This is, however, now remedied, and the parliament has granted very considerable sums, on condition of all the children being taken in that are brought of the proper age, and free from infectious diseases.

The children who are sent into the country, are under the inspection of some person of character in the neighbourhood, and are cloathed and fed according to the directions given in

Dr.

Dr. Cadogan's *Essay upon Nursing*, during the three years they remain there.

Such children as have not had the small pox are inoculated at three years of age, in a proper place out of the *hospital*.

From three years old to six they are taught to read, and to learn the catechism; and at proper intervals employed in such a manner as may contribute to their health, and induce a habit of activity, hardiness and labour; and from that time, their work is to be such bodily labour as is most suitable to their age and strength, and is most likely to fit them for agriculture, or the sea service; such as digging, houghing, ploughing, hedging, cleaving wood and carrying burdens; many of them are employed in the gardens belonging to the *hospital*, where by their labour they supply the house with vegetables, and being instructed in gardening, are kept in readiness for such persons as may be inclined to take them into service.

From

The Foundling Hospital. 91

From six years of age, the girls are employed in common needle-work, knitting and spinning, and in the kitchen, laundry, and household work, in order to make them useful servants for such proper persons as may apply for them, except so many as may be necessary to be employed in the *hospital*; it being intended to have no other female servants in the house, but persons brought up in it, when they are of proper age.

The diet of the children is plain and good of the sort; their ordinary drink water; tea, coffee, tobacco, butter, and strong drink are never permitted to be used by any children in the *hospital*. Their diversions are ordered to be such as are innocent, and require activity; and all games of chance, swearing, indecent language or behaviour, are strictly prohibited. They are constantly to attend divine service in the chapel on *Sundays*; and the officers of the *hospital* are often to remind them of the lowliness of their condition, that they

they may early imbibe the principles of humility and gratitude to their benefactors; and learn contentedly to undergo the most servile and laborious offices; for it is considered, that notwithstanding the innocence of the children, yet, as they are exposed and abandoned by their parents, they ought to submit to the lowest stations, and should not be educated in such a manner, as to put them upon a level with the children of parents who have the humanity and virtue to preserve, and the industry to support them.

When any person shall claim a child, they are to leave a petition with the secretary, directed to the governor: this the secretary is to deliver to the general committee, who are to transmit it to the house committee, and to give orders, that the person petitioning attend them at a day appointed; when the house committee shall enquire what are their circumstances; whether they are able and willing to provide for the child; what security they can give for
that

that purpose, and what satisfaction they can make to the *hospital* for the expence to which it hath been put, by the maintenance of the child ; which committee shall report the same to the next general committee, with their opinion thereupon. If the proposal made by the parent, and the report is satisfactory to the general committee, they are then, and not before, to order the billets to be opened, and the register searched ; and if they find the child is living, may make an order to deliver such child to its parent or relation, which order is not to be delivered till they have complied with the terms required by the committee. Every person to whom a child is so delivered, is to provide cloathing for that child, in which it is to be dressed, and the cloathing of the Hospital to be left with the steward.

When any are discharged, on having attained the age appointed for that purpose, by act of parliament, that is, twenty four for the males, or twenty one for the females ; or when any of the

94 The Foundling Hospital.

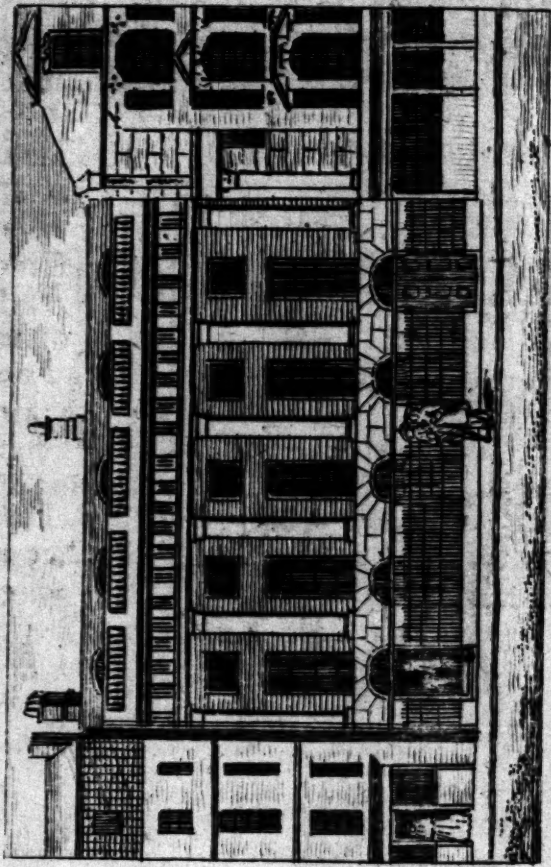
girls shall be married, with the consent of the committee; the general committee may, at their discretion, give them cloaths, money or necessaries, not exceeding the value of 10l. but as it is hoped, that the males and females will be able at those years to get an honest livelihood by their industry, this charity is to be cautiously and seldom practised, except on the marriage of the girls.

The

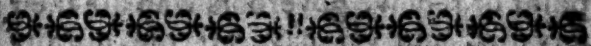
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The



East India House



The East-India House.

IS on the south side of *Leadenball-street*, and a little to the west of *Lime-street*. This edifice was built on the place where anciently stood the city house of Lord *Craven*, and his ancestors. The present structure was erected by the company in the year 1726. It is a plain *Doric* on a rustic basement, and has not much to be found fault with or commended. It might have been justly considered as a very fine edifice, had it been the house of a single director; but it is not at all equal to the grandeur of this company, and the great figure they make in the trading world; nor bears any proportion to the idea we conceive of this body, when we consider, that

that the directors who meet here, appoint or remove governors who are their servants, and yet have all the dignity and state of kings, some of whom seldom stir abroad without their guards and a numerous retinue, or eat, but upon gilt plate, or the finest china.

The house, however, though too small in front, extends far backwards, and is very spacious, having large rooms for the use of the directors, and offices for the clerks. It has a spacious hall and court-yard for the reception of those who have business, and who attend on the company on court-days, which are every *Wednesday*. There also belongs to it a garden, with warehouses in the back part, toward *Lime-street*, to which there is a back gate for the entrance of carts to bring in goods. These warehouses were rebuilt in a very handsome manner, in the year 1725, and are now greatly enlarged. The company have likewise warehouses in *Seething-lane*, the *Steel-Yard*, and at the *Royal Exchange*, particu-

particular under the last they have spacious cellars entirely for pepper.

The *East India* company was first incorporated by a charter granted by *Q. Elizabeth* in 1601, when the first subscription for carrying on this trade amounted to 739,782 l. 10s. and a year or two after by an additional subscription of 834,826 l. the stock was raised to 1,574,608 l. 10s. and with this capital they established a commerce by the *Red Sea* to *Arabia*, and to *Persia*, *India*, *China*, and several of the *East-India* islands. But about the beginning of the protectorate of *Oliver Cromwell*, it being imagined that the laying open the trade to the *East-Indies*, would be of advantage to the whole nation, that commerce was made general, and thus continued till the year 1657, when it being found, that the separate trade was of disadvantage to the undertakers, they were for the good of the whole united to the company by the legislature.

However, in the year 1698, a new *East-India* company was established, by

virtue of which the old company was to be dissolved after the expiration of a certain term allowed them for the disposing of their effects. This new company immediately advanced two millions sterling to the government, at eight *per cent.* However, by the kind offices of friends, the two companies were united in the year 1702, when a new charter was granted them under the title of *The united Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies*, and the old company had their share of the two millions. In the 6th of *Queen Anne*, the united company lent the government 1,200,000 l. which made their whole loan to amount to 3,200,000 l. the interest of part of which was a few years ago reduced to 3 l. 10 s. *per cent.* and part to 3 l. *per cent.* the first of these is now called the three one half *per cent* annuities, and the last the three *per cent* annuities.

As to the *India* stock, it is the trading stock of the company, and the proprietors, instead of receiving regular annuities

The East-India House. 99

ries for money at interest, have dividends of the profits arising from the company's trade, which being more valuable, these shares generally sell much above the original value.

The transfer days of *India* stock, are now *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*; and of *India* annuities on *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, except on holidays, which are the same as at the *Bank*.

The hour of payment of dividends is from nine o'clock to eleven, and from twelve o'clock to three; and the hour of transfer from twelve to one.

As to the management of this company, 500*l.* in the company's stock gives the owner a vote in the general courts; and 2000*l.* qualifies a person to be chosen a director. The directors are twenty-four in number, including the chairman and deputy chairman, who may be re-elected four years successively. The chairman has a salary of 200*l.* a year, and each of the directors 150*l.* A court of the directors is

is held at least once a week, at the *East-India* House; but they are commonly held oftener, they being summoned as occasions require.

Out of the body of directors are chosen several committees, who have the peculiar inspection of separate branches of the company's business: as the committee of buying, committee of correspondence, committee of accounts, committee of the treasury, a house committee, a committee of shipping, a committee to prevent the growth of private trade, and a committee of law-suits.

The *East-India* company export bullion to a very great value, with woollen cloth, lead, and some other *English* commodities; and import china ware, tea, cabinets, raw and wrought silks, callicoes, chints, pepper, &c. but all the wrought silks and callicoes, are to be exported again.

All the goods imported by the company are to be sold openly by inch or candle, on pain of forfeiting one ha

East to the king, and the other to the pro-
secutor.

East-India stock is esteemed in law, personal estate, and the shares exempt from taxes.

T H E

Church of St. Stephen,
Walbrook.

2 situated behind the Mission house
of the Holy Trinity in Walsbrook-
side. The road of a church near the
same spot dedicated to the same patron
to carry at the year 1857, but it then
stood on the other side of the river.
It was a small rectangular building
of stone, the roof of lead, and
the ground of the present church and
vicarage of the Holy Trinity, and
the site of the new church was
laid in 1857, but the work was not
finished till 1861.

G 3 **The**

ed

Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook. 103

The old structure was destroyed by the fire of *London* in the year 1666, and the present noble edifice was erected in its place by the great Sir *Christopher Wren*. The steeple rises square to a considerable height, and is then surrounded with a ballustrade, within which rises a very light and elegant tower in two stages, the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with Composite columns, and covered with a dome, whence rises the vane.

The outside of the church is plain and void of ornament, but in the centre of the roof is a large dome, which cannot be seen to advantage, on account of its being hid by the Mansion house. The principal beauties of this justly-admired edifice are on the inside; where this dome, which is spacious and noble, is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into small compartments, decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lanthorn, while the roof, which is also divided into compartments, is supported by very

104 Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook.

noble Corinthian columns, raised on their pedestals. It has three isles and a cross isle; is seventy-five feet in length, and thirty-six in breadth; the height of the middle roof is thirty-four feet, and of the cupola and lanthorn fifty-eight feet. On the sides, under the lower roofs, are only circular windows, but those which enlighten the upper roof, are small arched ones; and at the east end are three very noble arched windows.

In the opinion of some persons this is Sir *Christopher Wren's* master-piece. It is even thought that Italy itself can produce no modern structure equal to this in taste, proportion, elegance and beauty. It is certain that foreigners, to whom it is well known, might very justly call our judgments in question, were we not to allow it as high a degree both of merit and fame, as they have bestowed upon it. It is one of the happy productions of Sir *Christopher Wren's* great genius, without a strict observance of the rules of art. It has a very striking effect at entering, every part coming at once to

your

Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook. 105

your eye except the bases of the columns, which are injudiciously eclipsed by the carving on the top of the pews (these are not represented in the print) and was not the design of the architect. The outside is now in part hid by the Mansion-house.

To this church, that of St. Bennet Sherehog is annexed, whereby the profits of the rector are much encreased: besides other advantages, he receives 100 l. a year in lieu of tithes.

The

T H E

Church of St. Mary le Bow.

IS near the corner of *Bow Lane, Cheap-*
side, and received the epithet *le Bow*,
from its being the first church in this
city built with arches; for so early as
in the time of *William the Conqueror*,
a church of the same name stood in this
place; a massy gothic pile, decorated
with lofty arches, which the vulgar at
that time called bows, and this name
has been continued through all its suc-
ceeding changes. Here the court of
Arches used to meet, and from these
arches received its name.

In the history of the ancient edifice
we find, that in the year 1271, a great
number

Church of St. Mary le Bow. 107

number of people were destroyed, and many more maimed by the falling of the steeple, after which it remained without one till the year 1512, when it was finished upon the old plan, with stone brought from *Caen in Normandy*; and thus continued till it was destroyed with the other buildings in the city, by the fire in 1666.

The present edifice, which was built by Sir *Christopher Wren*, was finished in 1673, and is a handsome structure, chiefly admired for the elegance of its steeple, which is extremely light in its aspect, and though very high and full of openings, is secure from any second fall by the geometrical proportion and lightness of its several parts. It is thought to be the most beautiful thing of its kind in Europe.

The tower is square from the ground, and in this form rises to a considerable height; but with more ornament as it advances. The principal decoration of the lower part is the entrance, which is a lofty, noble, and well proportioned

arch

108 : Church of St. Mary le Bow.

arch, on two of the sides faced with a bold rustic, and raised on a plain solid course from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the Doric order; the freeze ornamented with triglyphs, and with sculpture in the metopes; over this arch is an opening with a small balcony, which answers to a window on the other face. The first stage is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which again rises a plain course, where a dial projects into Cheapside. Above this is, in each face, large arched windows, with coupled ionic pilasters at the sides, near the corners. The cornice over these windows supports an elegant balustrade, with Attic pillars over the ionic columns, supporting turrets, each composed of four handsome scrolls, which join at the top, where are placed urns with flames.

From this part, the steeple rises circular. There is a plain course to the height of half the scrolls, and upon this are raised a circular range of Corinthian columns, while the body of the steeple is continued round and plain within

within them. These support a second balustrade, with very large scrolls extending from it to the body of the steeple. Above these is placed a series of Composite columns, and from the entablatures rises another set of scrolls, supporting the spire which rests upon four balls, and is terminated by a globe, whence rises a fane in the form of a dragon.

The author of the Critical Review of the public buildings, says, "The
 " steeple of Bow church is a master-
 " piece in a peculiar kind of building,
 " which has no fixed rules to direct it,
 " nor is it to be reduced to any settled
 " laws of beauty: without doubt, if
 " we consider it only as a part of some
 " other building, it can be esteemed
 " no other than a delightful absurdity:
 " but if either considered in itself, or
 " as a decoration of a whole city in
 " prospect, it is not only to be justified,
 " but admired. That which we have
 " now mentioned is beyond question,
 " as perfect as human imagination can
 " con-

110 Church of St. Mary le Bow.

"contrive or execute; and till we see
"it out-done, we shall hardly think it
"to be equalled."

The church is a rectory, and the
chief of the thirteen peculiars in this
city belonging to the Archbishop of
Canterbury. To it are united the pa-
rishes of *Albhallows*, *Honey-Lane*, and
St. Pancras, by which the incumbent's
profits are much increased; he receiv-
ing, besides glebe, casualties, and three
parsonage houses, 200 l. *per annum* in
lieu of tithes.

Bridewell

Bridewell Hospital.

SO called from its being near a spring called *St. Bridget's*, or *St. Bride's* well, situated on the west side of *Fleet Ditch*, near the *Thames*, was antiently a royal palace, where several of our kings resided. And here *Henry VIII.* built a magnificent house for the reception of the Emperor *Charles V.* who before lodged at *Black Friars*.

At length, at the solicitation of Bishop *Ridley*, King *Edward VI.* gave the old palace of *Bridewell* to the city, for the lodging of poor way-faring people, the correction of vagabonds, strumpets and idle persons, and for finding them work; and as the city had appointed the *Grey Friars*, now called *Christ's Hospital*, for the education of poor children; *St. Bartholomew's*, and
also

also *St. Thomas's* in *Southwark*; for the maimed and diseased, his majesty formed the governors of these charitable foundations into a corporation; allowing them a proper authority for the exercise of their offices, and constituted himself their founder and patron. For this purpose he gave to the Lord Mayor, commonalty and citizens, and their successors for ever, several pieces of land, to the yearly value of 450 l. and at the same time suppressing the hospital of the Savoy, gave for the above charitable uses a great part of the revenue, together with the bedding and furniture.

In the following reigns granaries and storehouses for coals were erected at the expence of the city within this hospital, and the poor were employed in grinding corn with hand mills; which were greatly improved in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, when a citizen invented a mill, by which two men might grind as much corn in a day, as could be ground by ten men with the other mills,

and

and being to be worked either by the hands or feet, and if the poor were lame in the arms, they earned their living with their feet, and if they were lame in their legs, they earned their living with their arms.

In the year 1666 this edifice was entirely consumed by fire, and likewise all the dwelling houses in the precinct of *Bridewell*, from whence had arisen two thirds of its revenue; the hospital however was rebuilt in 1668, in the manner in which it at present appears.

It consists of two courts, in which the buildings are convenient, and not very irregular. The chapel has a square roof, and galleries on the west and north side, supported by columns of the Tuscan order, and the floor is paved with black and white marble. At the west end are the places for the hospital boys, and others for the prisoners. The wainscoting and finishing are very neat. The altar-piece is adorned with two pilasters, with their entablature, and a circular pediment of the Corinthian
H order,

order, between which the commandments are written in gold upon a black ground, and the lord's prayer and the creed on a blue ground; these pieces are enriched with gilt cherubims, leaves and fruit, and placed in gilt frames. The court-room is adorned with columns of the Composite order, a gallery, and the names of all the benefactors to the hospital written in gold. Here also is a chair for the president, and convenient seats for the governors.

In this hospital are generally about a hundred youths, that are apprentices to plovers, flax-dressers, weavers, &c. who reside there. These youths are under particular regulations, and distinguish themselves at all dangerous fires, by the dexterity with which they work an excellent engine belonging to the hospital. They are cloathed in blue doublets and petticoats, and white hats; and having faithfully served their apprenticeship, are not only free of the city

city, but have ten pounds towards enabling them to carry on their respective trades.

This hospital is also used as a house of correction for all night-walkers, pick-pockets, vagrants, and disobedient servants, who are committed by the lord-mayor and aldermen; as are also apprentices by the chamberlain of the city, who are obliged to beat hemp. and if the nature of their offence requires it, to undergo the correction of whipping.

All the affairs of this hospital are managed by the governors, who are above 300 besides the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, all of whom are likewise governors of Bethlem hospital; and they have both the same president, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary. This hospital has however its own steward, a porter, a matron, and four beadles, the two youngest of whom has the task of correcting the criminals.



CHRIST'S Hospital.

THIS Hospital is for the education and support of the fatherless children of freemen, and is an establishment of considerable antiquity; for K. Henry VIII. in the last year of his reign, gave the city both the priory of St. Bartholomew's and the convent of Grey Friars, which anciently belonged to that priory, for the relief of the poor. He also in the same year, founded two churches out of the religious houses, the one called Christ-Church, out of the Grey Friars, and the other Little St. Bartholomew's out of the hospital of that name.

By the above grant the city was obliged to establish here a settled and regular provision for the poor, which was not done for some years after, when King
Edward

Edward VI. being extremely moved at a sermon preached by Bishop Ridley, wherein that good prelate expatiated on the obligations of the rich to assist the poor and miserable, his majesty expressed his hearty desire to concur in promoting so laudable a work, and by the bishop's advice, immediately caused a letter to be written to the lord mayor, to obtain his assistance; and this letter his majesty signed with his own hand, and sealed with his signet. The good bishop, who, by the king's desire, staid till the letter was finished, was the messenger dispatched on this important business. The chief magistrate was pleased with the honour done the city, and after several consultations with the aldermen and common council, several charitable plans were formed for the carrying on of this and other charities; and while the diseased were provided for at St. Thomas's, and the idle at Bridewell, it was resolved that the young and helpless should be educated at Christ Church.

This being reported to the king, his majesty voluntarily incorporated the governors of these houses by the title of *The Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the hospitals of Edward VI. King of England, &c.* as his Majesty desired to be esteemed their chief founder and patron. To promote and continue this work, he granted the city certain lands that had been given to the house of the Savoy, founded by King Henry VII. for the lodgings of pilgrims and strangers, but which was now only used by vagabonds and strumpets. These lands amount to the yearly value of 600 l. He also commanded, that after reserving a sufficient quantity of the linen, which had been used in the times of popish superstition, to each church within the city and suburbs of London, the remaining superfluous great quantities should be delivered to the Governors of this Hospital, for the use of the poor children under their care. And one of the last actions of that good Prince's life,

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was signing a licence for this corporation, to purchase lands in mortmain.

In 1552, the house of the Grey Friars was prepared for the poor fatherless children, and the same year 340 were admitted. Soon after, several considerable private benefactions were left to this hospital, and at length *Charles II.* by a well judged liberality, founded and endowed a mathematical school for the instruction of forty boys in that study, in order to fit them for the sea, and for this purpose he ordered 1000*l.* a year to be paid out of the Exchequer for seven years. This institution is executed in a manner suitable to the intention of the founder. Every year ten of these boys are put out apprentices to masters of ships, and ten more received in their room. The master is not only expected to be a good mathematician, but to understand the learned languages. Afterwards the Governors appointed forty other boys to be taught mathematics in the same manner. The other schools are, a grammar school, a writing school, and a school for the

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girls,

girls, who learn reading and needle-work, and there has been lately added a master to teach the boys drawing, being of the greatest use in many mechanical arts.

This charity is so very extensive, that there are sometimes above a thousand children supported here at a time. The youngest, for whom there is not room in the house, and who are not of an age to understand the lessons taught there, are, at the expence of the charity, sent to *Hertford* and *Ware*, where there are schools erected, and masters employed at handsome salaries, for that purpose. As the eldest are put out apprentices, and these grow more fit for the place, they are brought in.

The boys are cloathed in blue coats, with petticoats attached to the same; yellow stockings, and bonnets instead of hats. And on their being put out apprentice, they have ten pounds given with each.

The edifice is concealed by the contiguous houses, and cannot be seen
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intire. It is spacious, and though built in the old manner, is not ill contrived. The principal buildings form the four sides of a large area, which have porticoes continued round them. These have Gothic arches, and the walls are supported by abutments. The front of the building is, however, more modern than the rest, and has Doric pillars supported on pedestals.

Among the ancient buildings that still remain, is an old cloister, which was part of a priory. This was repaired by the direction of Sir *Christopher Wren*, and serves both for a thoroughfare, and place of recreation for the boys, especially in rainy weather.

The writing school is, however, a neat modern edifice, built with brick and stone in the year 1694, at the end of the great hall. It was founded by Sir *John Moore*, one of the Aldermen of the city, and President of the house, whom it is said to have cost 5000*l*. It contains long writing boards, sufficient for 300 boys to sit and write upon, and

at the upper end of the room is Sir John's statue in white marble.

The inner distribution of the rooms and wards is very good. There is a spacious hall, built at the expence of Sir John Fenwick, after the fire of London, in which the boys dine and sup. At the upper end of this room is a large picture, representing King James II. sitting with his Nobles, the Governors, &c. with the half figures of King Edward VI. and Charles II. hanging as pictures in the same piece. There is also a piece, representing the mathematical school, done by Varro, and reckoned worth 1000l. At the other end is a large piece, representing King Edward VI. delivering the charter to the Lord Mayor, who kneels with the Aldermen behind him; the young King is accompanied by Bishop Ridley and several others, who stand about him. Here also is a fine piece of the pool of Bethesda, which is very large, and painted in a masterly stile by Mr. Hogarth. In this hall there is likewise

likewise a good organ, which plays on Sundays, when the boys sing psalms and anthems.

A great room where the Governors meet, is also adorned with the pictures of the royal founder, and of all the chief benefactors.

There are eight wards for the childrens beds; that of the girls is separated from them; and there is also a ward for the sick. Each of the masters have 100 l. a year, and grammar master an additional salary of 20 l. for catechising the boys, and his usher has 50 l. a year; in short, 12 or 1300 l. a year is expended in salaries to the officers, clerks, and servants; and the sum expended for the support of the hospital, amounts to between 11 and 12000 l. a year. To defray this expence the hospital has a great annual revenue in houses and land; the benefit of licencing and looking after the 420 carts allowed in the city, each of which pays a certain sum for fealing. The hospital has likewise a duty of about
three

three farthings upon every piece of cloth brought from Blackwell-hall, where clerks are kept to receive it. The Governors amount to about three hundred, and these chuse their officers and servants, both men and women, and also the President and Treasurer.

The building of this Hospital is partly Gothic and partly modern, being built at various times, and has very little regularity.

London

London Stone.

IT is a very great piece of antiquity, that has been carefully preserved from age to age, and is mentioned by the same name so early as in the time of *Ethelstan*, king of the *West Saxons*.

This stone, which stands close under the south wall of *St. Swithin's* church, was formerly a little nearer the channel, facing the same place, and being fixed very deep in the ground, was so strongly fastened by bars of iron, as to be in no danger from the carriages.

It seems very surprizing that so great a piece of antiquity has been constantly preserved with such care, and yet so little has been said of it, that the original cause of its erection, and the use for which it was intended, are entirely unknown,

unknown. A very ingenious author observes, that as *London* appears to have been a *Roman* city, it will be no improbable conjecture, that this stone was the center, from whence they extended its dimensions, and might serve as the standard at which they began to compute their miles. Of this opinion was also Mr. *Maitland*, and the great Sir *Christopher Wren*, who grounded his conjecture upon proofs which are not every day to be obtained; for by rebuilding many of the churches after the fire of *London*, he had an opportunity of discovering and tracing the ancient boundaries of *London*, with greater nicety than is ever to be expected again; for on clearing the foundations of *St. Mary le Bow* in *Cheapside*, he found, upon opening the ground, the walls, with the windows and pavement of a *Roman* temple, entirely buried under the level of the present street; this temple stood about forty feet backwards; but having occasion to bring the steeple of the new church

to range with the high street, he began again to dig through the made ground, till having proceeded eighteen feet deep, to his great surprize he discovered a *Roman* causeway of rough stone four feet thick, close and well rammed, with *Roman* brick and rubbish at the bottom, all firmly cemented; he was therefore of opinion, that this was the northern boundāry of the *Roman* colony, and that the breadth from north to south was from this causeway, now *Cheapside*, to the *Thames*; the extent east and west from *Tower-bill* to *Ludgate*; the principal or *Prætorian* way, he supposed to be *Watling-street*; whence *London Stone* appears to have been nearly in the center of the ancient city before it was destroyed by *Boadicea*, and when it was not encompassed with walls.

F I N I S.

